

Worksheet (Grammar in Use)

Step I. Revision

Recall the grammatical rules of *-ing / -ed* forms used as complements by category.

I. *-ing* form used as complements:

- feel / hear / listen to / see / watch / look at / notice / observe ... + O. + doing (O. C.)
S. + be felt / heard... + doing (S. C.)
- discover / find / smell / catch ... + O. doing (O. C.)
S. + be + discovered... + doing (S. C.)
- get / have / keep / leave / send / set / start ... + O. doing (O. C.)
- with + O. + doing (O. C.)

II. *-ed* form used as complements:

- see / hear / watch / find / feel / consider ... + O. + done (O. C.)
S. + be seen... + done (S. C.)
- get / have / keep / leave / make ... + O. + done (O. C.)
- declare / like / need / order / want / wish ... + O. + done (O. C.)
- with + O. + done (O. C.)

Step II. Practice

Task 1

Identify *-ing / -ed* forms as complements in the lyrics and translate the two sentences into Chinese.

*"I know I **saw** you **saying** it."*

*"I just have to **hear** those sweet words **spoken** like a melody."*

Those Sweet Words

By Norah Jones

What did you say

*I know I **saw** you **saying** it*

My ears won't stop ringing

Long enough to hear

Those sweet words

What did you say

And now the day

The hour hand has spun

Before the night is done

*I just have to **hear***

Those sweet words

***Spoken** like a melody*

All your love...

Task 2

Read the sentences silently and underline the structure of -ing /-ed forms as complements in each sentence and then fill in the blanks with -ing forms or -ed forms based on grammar rules of the differences between -ing forms as complements and -ed forms as complements.

1. At the age of fifteen, he created a system with patterns of six raised dots representing (represent) each letter.
2. On the bank of the river, we found him lying (lie) on a bench, with his eyes fixed (fix) on a kite in the sky.
3. Seeing the big snake, the little girl stood under the tree frightened (frighten) out of life.
4. The drunken husband knocked against the table and sent the bowls flying (fly) in all directions before he was sent to sleep (sleep) by his wife.
5. When we got back from the cinema, we found the lamp burning (burn) on but the door shut (shut).
6. We found the students seated (seat) at tables and had their attention focused (focus) on the scene of the launch of Shenzhou V spaceship.
7. Mr. Smith was much surprised to find the watch he had had repaired (repair) was nowhere to be seen.
8. The manager ordered the work finished (finish) at the end of this week.
9. She was found absorbed (absorb) in reading an interesting novel and ignoring all around her.
10. The climb to the top of the mountain left me gasping (gasp) all the way, but the view there made it worthwhile.

Task 3

Read the short passage silently and circle the structures of -ing / -ed forms as complements in the passage and then fill in the blanks with -ing forms or -ed forms based on grammar rules of the differences between -ing / -ed forms as complements and -ing / -ed forms for other functions.

publish	get	recognize	marry
inspire	sell	respect	write

Phillis Wheatley was one of the best-known poets in pre-19th century America. She was born in Africa. Around the age of seven, she was 1. sold to John and Susannah Wheatley in Boston. One day, Phillis was found 2. writing on the wall with chalk, but she was not punished. Instead, she was taught to read and write. She read a lot of books about ancient history and stories, and found them quite 3. inspiring for writing.

Phillis started writing poems when she was only thirteen. Her first poem was published in 1767 in a newspaper. A few years later, she managed to **get a collection of 39 poems 4. published,** it was known as the first book written by an African American poet. **With her talent 5. recognized** by more and more people. Phillis became honoured and 6. respected.

When the Wheatleys passed away, Phillis became a free woman. In 1778, she got 7. married to John Peters, a free black, and moved away from Boston. Life became very difficult for Phillis and her husband, because it was hard for free blacks to find jobs at that time. **With things 8. getting worse,** she made the decision to move back to Boston. She became very ill and passed away there. After her death, people continued to publish her poems and letters. Today people still study and read her writings.

Task 4

First, make out and write down the proper structure of -ing / -ed forms as complements. Then, translate the whole sentence into English.

1. 这就是我们希望看到尽快得以实施的计划。(see)

➤ see + O. + done

This is **the plan** we would like to **see carried out** as soon as possible.

2. 当听到她最好的朋友在与别人悄悄议论她的私事，她们的友谊就此中止了。(hear)

➤ ...sb.+ be heard + doing sth.

When her best friend **was heard whispering** about her personal affairs with others, their friendship came to an end.

3. 教练们都不想他们的球员参与喝酒打架这类丑闻。(want)

➤ ... want + O. + done

None of the coaches **wants their players involved** in such scandals as drinking and fighting.

4. 他们发现自己周围都是五彩斑斓的岩石、鱼类、贝壳和植物，这些东西在蓝色的海域中慢慢地摇曳移动着。(find)

➤ ... find + oneself + done

They **found themselves surrounded** with colourful rocks, fishes, shells, and plants, all waving and moving slowly in the blue waters.

5. 那名队员在比赛中受了重伤，所以教练不得不将他替换掉。(have)

➤ ... have sb. done

The player was badly injured in the game, so the coach had to **have him replaced**.

6. 后来当地人用他的名字命名这座城市，以回报他对城市重建所做的贡献。(have)

➤ ... have sth. done

Later, the local people **had the city named after him** in return for his contributions to the

reconstruction of the city.

7. 父亲节就要到了，我已经开始存钱给我父亲买他心仪已久的礼物。(with)

➤ with + O. + doing

With Father's Day approaching, I have started to save money for my father's long cherished gift.

8. 生日那天她收到了一盒巧克力，盒子上还附有一张卡片，上面写着“生日快乐！”

(with)

➤ with + O. + done

On her birthday she received a box of chocolates **with a card attached**, saying “Happy birthday!”

SCRELE